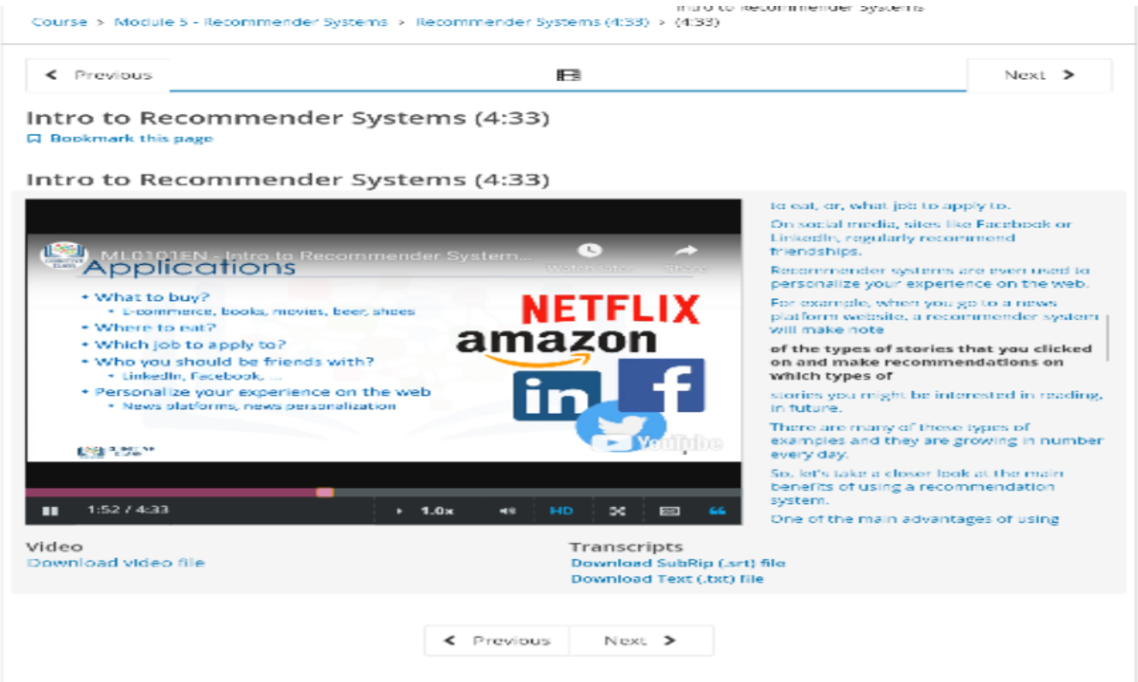
DAILY ONLINE ACTIVITIES SUMMARY

Date:	14/06/2020	Name:	Shetty Sonali Sanjeeva
Sem & Sec	8th B	USN:	4AL16CS123
Online Test Summary			
Subject			
Max. Marks		Score	
Certification Course Summary			
Course	Machine learning with python		
Certificate Provider	Cognitive.ai	Duration	3 hrs
Coding Challenges			
Problem Statement: 1) Python Program for QuickSort.			
Status: Solved			
Uploaded the report in Github	YES		
If yes Repository name	SHETTYSONALI		
Uploaded the report in slack	YES		

Certification Course Details:



Course > Module 5 - Recommender Systems > Recommender Systems (4:33) > Intro to Recommender Systems (4:33)

< Previous   Next >

Intro to Recommender Systems (4:33)

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Intro to Recommender Systems (4:33)

ML0101EN - Intro to Recommender System...

Applications
- What to buy?
  - E-commerce, books, movies, beer, shoes
- Where to eat?
- Which job to apply to?
- Who you should be friends with?
  - LinkedIn, Facebook, ...
- Personalize your experience on the web
  - News platforms, news personalization

to eat, or, what job to apply to.

On social media, sites like Facebook or LinkedIn, regularly recommend friendships.

Recommender systems are even used to personalize your experience on the web.

For example, when you go to a news platform website, a recommender system will make note

of the types of stories that you clicked on and make recommendations on which types of

stories you might be interested in reading, in future.

There are many of these types of examples and they are growing in number every day.

So, let's take a closer look at the main benefits of using a recommendation system.

One of the main advantages of using

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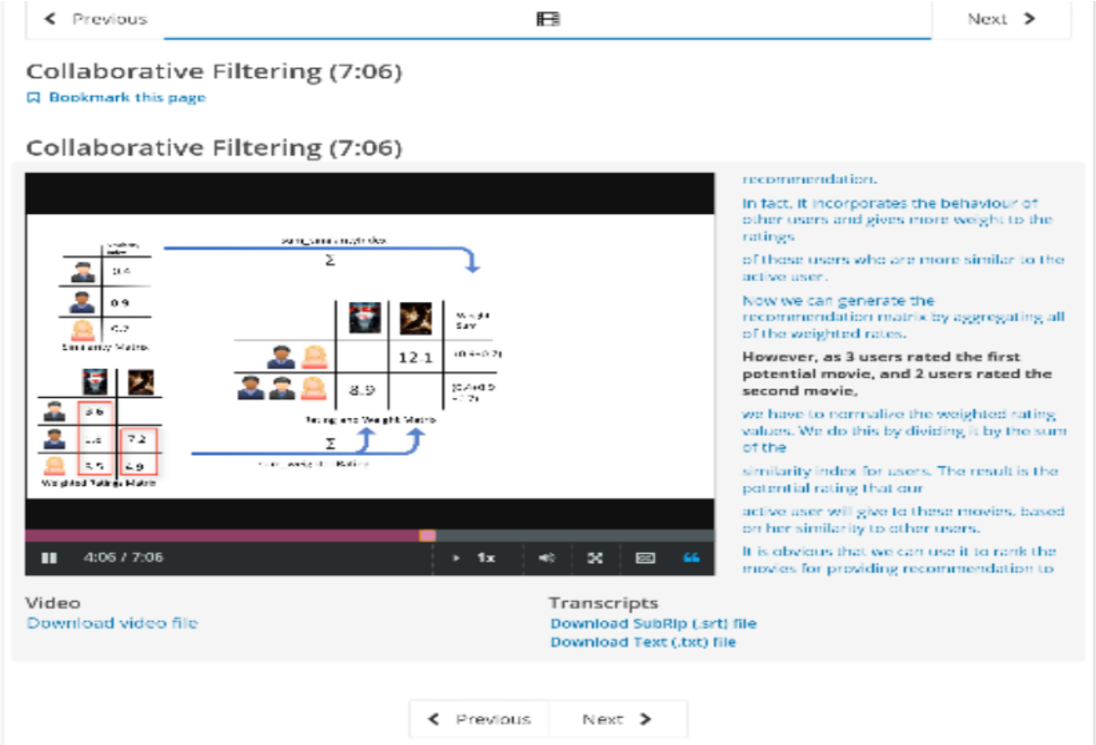

< Previous   Next >

Collaborative Filtering (7:06)

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Collaborative Filtering (7:06)

recommendation.

In fact, it incorporates the behaviour of other users and gives more weight to the ratings

of those users who are more similar to the active user.

Now we can generate the recommendation matrix by aggregating all of the weighted rates.

However, as 3 users rated the first potential movie, and 2 users rated the second movie,

we have to normalize the weighted rating values. We do this by dividing it by the sum of the

similarity index for users. The result is the potential rating that our

active user will give to these movies, based on her similarity to other users.

It is obvious that we can use it to rank the movies for providing recommendation to

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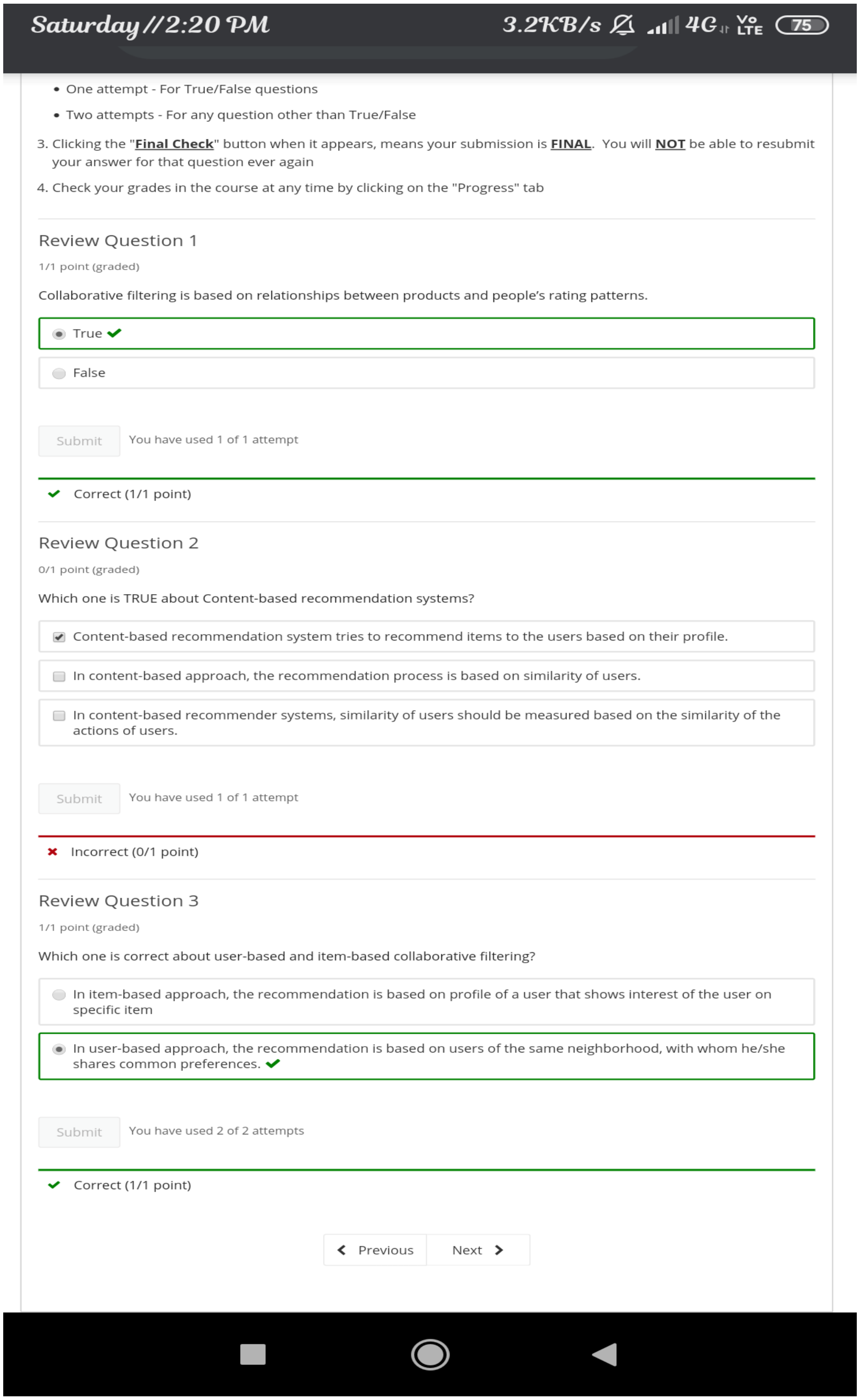

- One attempt - For True/False questions
- Two attempts - For any question other than True/False

3. Clicking the "**Final Check**" button when it appears, means your submission is **FINAL**. You will **NOT** be able to resubmit your answer for that question ever again
4. Check your grades in the course at any time by clicking on the "Progress" tab

Review Question 1

1/1 point (graded)

Collaborative filtering is based on relationships between products and people's rating patterns.

● True ✓

○ False

Submit You have used 1 of 1 attempt

✓ Correct (1/1 point)

Review Question 2

0/1 point (graded)

Which one is TRUE about Content-based recommendation systems?

☑ Content-based recommendation system tries to recommend items to the users based on their profile.

□ In content-based approach, the recommendation process is based on similarity of users.

□ In content-based recommender systems, similarity of users should be measured based on the similarity of the actions of users.

Submit You have used 1 of 1 attempt

✖ Incorrect (0/1 point)

Review Question 3

1/1 point (graded)

Which one is correct about user-based and item-based collaborative filtering?

○ In item-based approach, the recommendation is based on profile of a user that shows interest of the user on specific item

● In user-based approach, the recommendation is based on users of the same neighborhood, with whom he/she shares common preferences. ✓

Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts

✓ Correct (1/1 point)

CODE:

Program no:1

```
# Python Program for QuickSort.

def partition(arr,low,high):
    i = ( low-1)
    pivot = arr[high]

    for j in range(low , high):
        if   arr[j] <= pivot:
            i = i+1
            arr[i],arr[j] = arr[j],arr[i]

    arr[i+1],arr[high] = arr[high],arr[i+1]
    return ( i+1)
# Function to do Quick sort
def quickSort(arr,low,high):
    if low < high:
        pi = partition(arr,low,high)
        quickSort(arr, low, pi-1)
        quickSort(arr, pi+1, high)
arr = [10, 7, 8, 9, 1, 5]
n = len(arr)
quickSort(arr,0,n-1)
print ("Sorted array is:")
for i in range(n):
    print ("%d" % arr[i])
```